UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/590,739	08/25/2006	Fumihiro Hayashi	050395-0385	1233
	7590 12/17/200 WILL & EMERY LL	EXAMINER		
600 13TH STR	EET, N.W.	VO, HAI		
WASHINGTON, DC 20005-3096			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1794	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			12/17/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/590,739	HAYASHI ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Hai Vo	1794			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>04 Not</u> This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This Since this application is in condition for alloware closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro				
Disposition of Claims					
4) ☐ Claim(s) 8-18 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) 8-17 is/are withdrawn 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 18 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or Application Papers 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ access Applicant may not request that any objection to the orecast to the content of the con	r election requirement. r. epted or b)⊡ objected to by the B drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).			
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 					
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/20/08, 08/15/07, 03/26/07 and 08/25/0	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6. 6) Other:	nte			



Application No.

Art Unit: 1794

Election/Restrictions

1. Applicant's election of Group II, claim 18 in the reply filed on 11/04/2008 is acknowledged. Because applicant did not distinctly and specifically point out the supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election has been treated as an election without traverse (MPEP § 818.03(a)).

 Claim 18 is objected because the claim does not refer back in the alternative only. It is suggested that the phrase "either of claim 8 to 17" is correctly changed to "claim 8 or claim 17".

Drawings

3. Figures 14-19 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art--because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). Corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Art Unit: 1794

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35
U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 6. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Thompson (US 6,165,211). Thompson teaches an expandable stent graft comprising a discontinuous wall including the voids between the mesh of the walls (figure 7). The stent is sandwiched between an expanded polytetrafluoroethylene (ePTFE) porous layer (A1) and an ePTFE porous layer (A2) as shown in figure 10. The stent and the ePTFE are bonded together under heat and pressure (column 5, lines 60-65). Thompson discloses the braided stent being the one described in Wallsten et al (US 5,061,275) (column 5, lines 47-50). Wallsten et al is relied on as evidence

Art Unit: 1794

to show a state of fact-- that is, a stent comprises plurality of flexible thread elements interconnected to each other to form a tubular body. Thompson teaches that the ePTFE conforms to the compliance and distortion of the stent (column 6, lines 1-5). This at least indicates that the ePTFE porous layers (A1) and (A2) are united together in close contact not only with each other through the voids of the stent, but also with the stent along the surfaces of the thread elements of the stent in such a manner as to wrap the thread elements. Thompson does not specifically disclose the processing steps set out in the claims. However, they are product-by-process limitations not as yet shown to produce a patentably distinct article. It is the examiner's position that the article of Thompson is identical to or only slightly different than the claimed article prepared by the method of the claim, because both articles are formed from the same materials, having structural similarity. Even though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the productby-process claim is the same as or an obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process. In re Thorpe, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985). The burden has been shifted to the applicant to show unobvious differences between the claimed product and the prior art product. In re

Application/Control Number: 10/590,739

Art Unit: 1794

Marosi, 218 USPQ 289,291 (Fed. Cir. 1983). It is noted that if the applicant intends to rely on Examples in the specification or in a submitted Declaration to show non-obviousness, the applicant should clearly state how the Examples of the present invention are commensurate in scope with the claims and how the Comparative Examples are commensurate in scope with Thompson. Accordingly, Thompson anticipates or strongly suggests the claimed subject matter.

Page 5

7. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Banas et al (US 5,749,880). Bannas teaches an expandable stent graft comprising a discontinuous wall including the voids between the mesh of the walls (figure 2). The stent is sandwiched between an expanded polytetrafluoroethylene (ePTFE) porous layer (A1) and an ePTFE porous layer (A2) as shown in figure 10. The ePTFE porous layers (A1) and (A2) are united together in close contact not only with each other through the voids of the stent, but also with the stent along the surfaces of the respective elements of the stent in such a manner as to wrap the respective elements (figures 9 and 10). Banas does not specifically disclose the processing steps set out in the claims. However, they are product-by-process limitations not as yet shown to produce a patentably distinct article. It is the examiner's position that the article of Banas is identical to or only slightly different than the claimed article prepared by

Art Unit: 1794

the method of the claim, because both articles are formed from the same materials, having structural similarity. Even though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the productby-process claim is the same as or an obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process. In re Thorpe, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985). The burden has been shifted to the applicant to show unobvious differences between the claimed product and the prior art product. In re Marosi, 218 USPQ 289,291 (Fed. Cir. 1983). It is noted that if the applicant intends to rely on Examples in the specification or in a submitted Declaration to show non-obviousness, the applicant should clearly state how the Examples of the present invention are commensurate in scope with the claims and how the Comparative Examples are commensurate in scope with Banas. Accordingly, Banas anticipates or strongly suggests the claimed subject matter.

Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hai Vo whose telephone number is (571) 272-1485. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday, from 9:00 to 6:00.

Art Unit: 1794

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rena Dye can be reached on (571) 272-3186. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Hai Vo/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1794